G. R. S. 59]

Dee Secretariat Clerks

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

15-1-21

1910-11

(Gen: Misc.)

File No. 237-1910

Serial Nos. ~~[illegible]~~ 17

Papers Filed.

Month Dec. 1913

SUBJECT.

The General and Revenue Secretariat Clerical Service Examination of April 1911

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.	LATER REFERENCES.

10/12/13

G.R.S. 11] 1910 — 11

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(G-M.)

NOTES.

File No. 237-10

FILE HEADING.

The Secretariat Clerical Service Examination.

From

No. Dated Received

Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

P. T.

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—30,000—12-8-11

Serial No.

There are now four permanent vacancies among the third grade of clerks (30-4-50 Rs) in the G.R.S.

1st one substitution vacancy -

Under the rules in Appendix C to the G.R.S Office manual two-thirds of all such vacancies have to be filled by open competition at an examn to be held every year in August. One such examn was held in August 1909 but in 1910 there was no vacancy and no examn was therefore held in augt 1910. Since then however ~~a certain~~ some ~~number of~~ vacancies have occurred owing to death, transfer etc. There are a number of acting clerks in the office* who ~~would be~~ ~~are~~ ~~eager~~ glad to avail themselves of the chance ~~of passing the examn to~~ of securing a permanent place by passing this examn & an examn in the Office manual to be held shortly. It would be a disappointment to them to wait till august for the examn & till march 1912 for the examn in the office manual.

one acting for nearly a year -

2. I would therefore suggest that

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

10264
23.2.11

GPB—50,000—12-8-10

Serial No.

an examination be held in April next (~~beginning~~ on Monday the 3rd & Tuesday the 4th April) and that two of the existing vacancies may be filled by the persons obtaining the first two places therein.

3. I append a notice about the exam. which I shall issue if approved.

4 In regard to the other two permanent vacancies, ~~I would be~~ I intend proposing that one of them should be given to Thanmaji Row BA LLB who is now acting on such, subject to his passing the local test in Precis writing & the exam in the office manual.

(under Rule 2 of App C G&R office manual)

5. The other permanent vacancy ~~of the~~ a Subordinate vacancy (likely to become permanent) may be given to acting clerks of the G&R who appear in & pass the competitive exam now proposed to be held, but who may not stand first or second. Such a concession was shown in connection with the exams of

GPB—50,000—12-8-10

Serial No.

of 1909 also.

6. I would also suggest- that persons who pass the clerical Service exam: may be ~~considered~~ ~~to have~~ given preference in filling up acting appts. in the Secrt & that ~~they~~ such persons may be confirmed as vacancies arise.

Otherwise there will be much dificulty in finding persons to ~~apptt~~ take up acting appointments in the Secrt, a dificulty which will seriously hamper work. The experience of the past 5 or 6 years ~~in~~ shows that persons have to act for a number of years before they can have a chance of a permanent place & if when such a chance occurs ~~the vacancy is filled by~~ the apptt. depends on success at a competitive exam: there will not be much inducement to people taking up temporary appts in the Secrt.

CSB
23/2/4

PS

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—12-8-10

P.T.O

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7. The Board for conducting the Examination will consist of Messrs B Ramaswamaiya, Dy Dr Sr. S. Hiriamaiya, K. Mathan & myself

Dewan)

23/2/11

8 Sanction is accorded to the holding of the Exam[n] —
The other prelims & Syllabus will come up in due course upon the Exam[n] results being known

Dewan

Regr.

9. Issue the notice about exam[n] It should be printed in the Gazette appearing every week till the 25th March — Also place it on the press table —

(ii) Send round a memo to all the acting clerks that they would be well advised to go up for the exam[n],

(iii) Please keep the file in your custody

24/2/11

NOTE — Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—12-8-10

G.R.S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

G.Sn. File No. 237 of 1910

(6)

Serial No.

10.- 12 applications have been received for the Secretarial Service Exam. A Committee for conducting the Exam. has already been appointed. Examiners have now to be appointed.

Sn. 25.3.11.

Secy/

11.- Call for a meeting of the Committee on Monday at 10 a.m.

25/3/11

Circulated for kind perusal & return

Sn. 27.3.11.

Seen 27.3.11

27/3/11

Seen 27.3.11

27/3/11

12.- At a meeting of the Committee held on the 27th March 1911 Examiners were selected for the different subjects as shown below.-

Name of Examiner — Name of Subject

Mr. C.S. Balasundaram Iyer — English Composition

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—27.4.09

(7)

Serial No.

Mr. B. Ramaswamiah - Translation (English to Kanar
" K. Mathan - Hand writing
" P. G. D'Souza - Precis writing.
" S. Hiriyayya - Translation (Kanarese to Engl

13.- The examination was held at the pre-scribed time on the 3rd and 4th April 1911 and twelve candidates attended it.

To qualify for a pass every candidate must obtain 40 per cent of the marks in every subject and 50 per cent on the whole. A Statement showing the marks secured by each candidate in each of the subjects is prepared and put up. It may be seen therefrom that 3 candidates have failed to secure the required total no of marks, 2 have failed in English composition, 6 in Precis, 3 in Translation and 4 in Handwriting.

There were moderated at a meeting of the examiners

20/4/11

Rm.
19.4.11.

Secy.

14.- The Committee met this afternoon & considered the results of the examination in the various subjects and moderated them with the result that the following candidates, arranged in order of merit, were declared to have

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—55,000—27.4.09

Serial No.

passed the examination.

(1) H. Narayana Rao

(2) C. G. Ramaiya.

(3) B. Subramanya Sastri

(4) S. Kappanna.

(5) H. V. Anandalwar.

Sec'y. Bn. 20.4.11.

Para. 15

(1) H. Narayana Rao (an accft in the Dy Commrs office, Chitaldrug) & C. G. Ramaiya (as clerk g/r) who have passed out at the Exn may be appointed on promotion in lieu of the permanent vacancies.

(2) As already indicated in para 4 of my note of the 23 Feb'y, Thammaji Rao BA LLB may be appointed on probation in the third vacancy subject to the condition that he passes the Precis test in the Local Service Exams, for which I learn that he has applied.

(3) As stated in para 5 of my note of 23 Febr, the fourth permanent vacancy & the sub protem vacancy may be filled by the appt of B. Subramanya Sastri

GPB—55,000—27.4.09

Serial No.

and S. Kappanna who are both acting clerks of the P.O. who have passed the recent exam. They will be on probation like the others & will be confirmed on passing the exam^n in the office manual, & so in the case of Kappanna on a permanent vacancy arising.

(4) Anandalwar may be similarly appointed on probation when a vacancy arises & will meanwhile continue to act.

(5) In inviting reference to the suggestions made in para 6 of my note of the 13 Febr, I would state that the experience of this & the exam^n held last year shows that the majority of the candidates are of less than average ability as judged by their performances in the exams & several of them are unable to spell correctly words in ordinary current use, write a few pages of simple English free from disgraceful grammatical blunders, & are so careless as to be unable to copy out correctly a passage

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—12-8-10

Serial No.

set for testing their hand-working.
~~without~~ The translation papers were ~~of the Standard~~ of the matriculation standard (it was even lower last years) but only a few of the candidates have done well in it.

(6) Of the men that have failed K. Srinivasa murthi has been acting from 25-4-07 or nearly 4 years, B. Venkatapathaiya and B Lakshmana Row for nearly 2 years & the others & nearly a year.

(7) There maybe some vacancies at the end of the year & it may be necessary to hold another exam. in August. Proposals will be submitted about this in due course.

CBS
20/4/4

Dewan)

Para 16

i.e., Sub paras 1 to 5 of Para 15

Paras 1 to 5 Approved

Paras 6 & 7 I would like to see the entire set of the answer papers of these 3 failed men & then notify

17. Regr-

1. Please put up a memo-

2. Get the answer papers of the three men referred to in Govt to Dewan-

(all the men who failed)

CBS
21/4/4

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—55,000—27.4.09

(10)

Serial No.

18 Three drafts submitted for approval

22-4-11

Secy.

Issue

dy.

22/4/11

17 Notice No. G. 6183. dated 22. 4. 1911

notifying the names (G. M. 237-10-17) of the first two successful candidates viz.,

1. M. Narayana Rao, B. A, Asstt, Dt. Office Chittoor

2. C. G. Ramaiya, B. A., Ag. Clerk, G. R. S.

G. M. No G. 6198 (G. M 142-10-7) & 24. 4. 1911

appointing the above-named Offrs. as III grade clerks on 30-4-50 on probation

G. M. No. G. 6200 (G. M 142-10-8) dated 24. 4. 1911

Appointing R. Thammaji Rao & B. Subramanya Sastry as III grade Clerks on probation on Rs. 50 & 30-4-50 respectively, and S. Kamamma as Ag. Sub-protem III grade clerk

Para 19 7 sets of answerpapers of the 7 failed candidates put up for perusal. Please

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—55,000—27-4-09

R. S. 12
General and Revenue Secretariat.

C.M. File No. 237 of 1910

Serial No.

Bn
24.4.11.

Secy/

20 The papers of all the men have failed are submitted. perusal -

Of them S. Mahadeva Row writes good english spells correctly though he has done badly in precis & translation [Engli Kanarese]. Seeing that he writes bet English than many of his compeers I should be glad to keep him in the Ser if possible

Dewan)

25/4/11

11289
25.4.11

(13 4

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Dear Sir Lakshmana Rao,

This file (G.M. 237 of 1910) is constantly required for reference.

May I know if it can be returned by you once for all for being recorded?

Yours sincerely
Ramaiyangar
4.12.13

Dear Sir,

The papers may be returned there. (The Revenue Mr Ananda Rao wanted merely to see the answer papers of the failed men, but did not find time to do so.)

Yours sincerely
B.V. Lakshmana Rao
4.12.13.

Very well

4/12

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—20,000—14-7-13

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Notice No. G. 4979—*G. M.* 237-10-1, *dated* 25*th February* 1911.

A competitive examination for the selection of candidates for *two* clerkships of the third grade (Rs. 30-4-50) in the General and Revenue Secretariat will be held in the Public Offices, Bangalore, on Monday, the 3rd April 1911 and the following day.

2. The subjects for the examination and the marks assigned to each subject shall be as follows :—

(*a*) English Composition	...	...	100
(*b*) Precis Writing	...	...	50
(*c*) Translation—			
(i) English into Kannada	...	... 50	
(ii) Kannada into English	...	... 50	100
(*d*) Handwriting	...	...	50
		Total	300

3. The examination will be conducted on the days and the hours prescribed below :—

Monday—English Composition	11 A.M. to 2 P.M.
Precis Writing	3 to 5 P.M.
Tuesday—Translation	11 A.M. to 2 P.M.
Handwriting	3 to 4 P.M.

4. To qualify for a pass, every candidae must obtain 40 per cent of the marks in every subject and 50 per cent on the whole.

5. Every candidate should send a writen application in the prescribed form to the Secretary to Government, General and Revnue Departments, accompanied by a Treasury Receipt for Rs. 10. It must reach the Secreary before the 25th March 1911.

6. Every applicant must forward wit his application certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) That on the date of his applicatio he is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age,

(*b*) that he possesses a good moral chracter,

(*c*) that he has passed the B.A. Degre or any higher Examinatiou in Arts of an Indian University, and

(*d*) that he is physically fit for the pblic service.

In the case of applicants who hold permnent appointments in any Government office or acting appointments in the General and Revaue Secretariat, the condition about age will be relaxed.

7. Certificates (*a*) and (*d*) shall be tbse granted by a District Medical Officer or a Medical Officer of or above the grade of an Assistant Surgeon. Certificate (*b*) must be one granted by the Principal of the College in wich the candidate was last educated or from a Mysore Officer of or above the rank of an Assistant Commissioner. Certificate (*c*) shall be that granted by the University.

8. The fee will be returned if the cadidate's certificates are not satisfactory. No refund of the fee under any other circumstanes will be made.

9. The form of the application shall be as follows :—

Application for admission into the Secretariat Clerical Service Examination.

Name in full	Father's name	Address	Age	Description of enclosures produced			Remarks
				Certificate of qualification	Certificates of age and physical fitness	Receipt for fee paid	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

10. The names of the successful candidates who are within the number required will be duly notified.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Officiating Secretary to Government,
General and Revenue Departments.

candidate in the different subjects of the

on the 3rd & 4th April 1911.

Scored				Remarks.
writing 50 (20)	Total Max. 300 (150)		Rank	
7	~~164~~ 164	✓	II	Passed in all subjects.
10	~~162~~ 165	✓	I	do ~~Failed in Précis~~
(2)	138			Failed in Handwriting
(7)	122			Failed in Précis + Handwriting
(?)	100	X		Failed in Eng. Composn, Transn + Handwriting.
~~4~~ 23	~~45~~ 150 = 150	✓	IV	Passed in all subjects ~~Failed to secure total no of marks~~
(4)	97	X		Failed in all subjects.
7	137			Failed to secure total no of marks
3	124			Failed in Précis + Translation
6	135			Failed to secure total no of marks
26 4	~~146~~ 150	✓	V	Passed in all subjects ~~Failed in Précis~~
9	~~156~~ 156	✓	III	Ditto

RN
19.4.11.

CB 20/4/11

Statement showing the no. of marks obtained by eac

Secretariat Clerical Service Examination held

erial no.	Name of Candidate	No. of mark			
		English Composition Max. 100 marks (40)	Precis-Writing Max. 50 (20)	Translation Max. 100 (40) Eng. I / Eng. II	Ha
1	C. G. Ramaiya	50	~~30~~ 33 +3	26+29	54.
2	M. Narayana Rao	42	~~17~~ 20 20	33+30	63
3	K. Sreenivasa Murti	40	28	20+38	58
4	B. Venkatapathaiya	50	(6)	24+25	49
5	B. Lakshmidarainjois	(30)	22	24+15	(39)
6	S. Kappanna	50	~~27~~ 27	~~24~~ 2 +24	~~48~~ 50
7	M. S. Rangachar	(35)	(12)	23+13	36
8	B. Lakshmana Rao	42	20	29+19	48
9	S. Mahadeva Rao	55	(7)	15+24	(39)
10	B. Ramachandra Rao	45	23	16+25	41
11	M. N. Mandalwar	~~45~~ 47 2	~~16~~ 20 20	25+30	~~55~~ 57
12	B. Subramanya Sastry	55	~~18~~ 20 20	21+31	52

G.R.S. 34]

No. G- 6198 / G. M. 142-10-7

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

( )

Office Memorandum.

To

the 24th April 1911.

H.Narayana Rao, B.A., Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Chitaldrug and C.G.Ramaiya,B.A., Acting Clerk, General and Revenue Secretariat, are appointed as III grade Clerks on Rs/- 30-4-50 in the General and Revenue Secretariat, on probation for 6 months, and subject to confirmation on their passing the Examination in the Office Manual.

By order,

Krishnamurthy

for Offg. Secretary to Government.

Hull

GPB—10,000—13-8-10

C.G.R.

G.R.S. 34]

No. G. 6200 e-m. 142-10-8

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

( )

Office Memorandum.

To

the 24th April 1911.

R.Thammaji Rao, Acting III grade on Rs50/- (sub pro tem) and B.Subramanya Sastry, Acting Clerk on Rs.30/- are appointed as III grade Clerks in the General and Revenue Secretariat on probation for 6 months on Rs.50/- and 30-4-50 respectively, and subject to confirmation on their passing the Examination in Office Manual and further subject in the case of Thammaji Rao on his passing the Precis Writing test in the Local Service Examination.

2. S.Kappanna, Acting Clerk on Rs.30/- is appointed as Acting sub pro tem III grade Clerk on Rs.30-4-50. He will also be regarded as on probation and will be eligible for confirmation on passing the Examination in Office Manual and on occurrence of a vacancy.

Note:- Those appointments will take effect from the 22nd April 1911.

By order,

Manaindaiah

for Offg. Secretary to Government.

GPB—10,000—13-8-10

C.G.R.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Secretariat,
Dated Bangalore, 22nd April 1911.

No. G. 6183/G. M. 237-10-17.

N O T I C E.

In pursuance of para 10 of this office notice No. G. 4970 G.M.237-10-1 dated the 25th February 1911, it is hereby notified that the following are the successful candidates of the Secretariat Clerical Service Examination held on the 3rd and 4th April 1911.

1. H.Narayana Rao,
Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Chitaldrug.

2. C.G. Ramaiya, Acting Clerk, General and Revenue Secretariat, Bangalore.

" By Order "

Ramaiyangar

for Offg: Secretary to Government.

A.V.

THE GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
CLERICAL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

English Composition.

MONDAY THE 3rd APRIL 1911.

TIME 11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.

Write a short essay on the idea contained in any one of the following passages:—

I. The common people are not always the best judges of a remedy for the evils under which they are the greatest sufferers.

II. The history of success, as we can never too often repeat to ourselves, is the history of minorities. And what is more, it is for the most part the history of insurrection exactly against what the worldly spirits of the time, whenever it may have been, deemed mere trifles and accidents with which sensible men should on no account dream of taking the trouble to quarrel.

III.

Say not the struggle not availeth,
The labour and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain.

If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be, in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
And but for you, possess the field.

IV.

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul.

V.

The sun-awakened avalanche! whose mass,
Thrice-sifted by the storm had gathered there
Flake after flake, in heaven-defying minds
As thought after thought is piled, till some great truth
Is loosened, and the nations echo round
Shaken to the roots, as do the mountains now.

THE GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT CLERICAL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

MONDAY, THE 3rd APRIL 1911.

Précis-Writing.

TIME:—3 TO 5 P.M.

Write out a *précis* not exceeding four pages of the printed correspondence furnished to you:—

REVENUE.

From the Inam and Survey Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 246, dated Bombay, 17th February 1877.

I have the honor to request the instructions of the Chief Commissioner on the point which I will now proceed to explain.

2. Inams are confirmed according to the extent specified in the old accounts or grants, forming the ground of the investigation on which the confirmation follows. For instance, if on the old account an inam was confirmed to the extent of ten of the kudus of Purnaiya's survey, as the number of square yards forming one of those kudus is precisely known, the conversion into a similar area in acres is, of course, a most simple process.

3. But in ancient measures a difficulty occurs in that, as a general rule in Southern and Western India, they are not measures of *area* at all, but they are measures of value; that is, one unit, the denomination of which is very commonly the kandi is one uniform value in one and the same village, and bears one uniform rate or old assessment; consequently it is necessarily evident that the area was variable according to the quality of soil, a greater area of inferior soil going to make up the value of a unit than would be required in superior soil.

4. This form of ancient valuation we met with generally throughout the Southern Districts of the Bombay Presidency, and after considerable investigation it was clearly proved that the area of the unit was variable, but the ancient assessment was in the same village uniform throughout on that unit; this being proved, the conversion of inams confirmed by the Bombay Inam Department in ancient denominations was ordered by Government on the following principle. Suppose an inam was confirmed to the amount of one kandi and the whole village contained according to the old accounts ten kandies (each kandi be it remembered bearing in the old accounts one and the same rate of old assessment), then the one kandi was equivalent to one-tenth of the whole value of the village and one-tenth of the entire present valuation of the whole village by the survey assessment was ruled to be the equivalent of the ancient inam grant, in addition to which a margin of 10 per cent was included in the amount of assessment to be confirmed as inam; thus in the case above given when the inam to be confirmed was one kandi or one-tenth of the whole village plus 10 per cent margin, the confirmable amount would be 11/100th of the survey assessment of the whole village, and if in the case in question the survey valuation of the whole village was Rs. 200, one-tenth=Rs. 20 plus an additional 10 per cent margin=Rs. 2, or Rs. 22 in all, would be confirmed as inam. The statement of the land actually held by the inamdar having been obtained, an area in acres bearing assessment Rs. 22 would then be confirmed as the inam in question, and any surplus brought to account as land paying full assessment to Government. If the inamdar did not hold so much land as bore survey assessment

Rs. 22, all he had was confirmed absolutely as inam, the confirmation being subject, of course, in all cases to any payment of jodi laid down in the decision of the Inam Department.

5. The ancient assessments were sometimes fixed on the area of land estimated to give a certain amount of produce and therefore variable in area, in other cases on the area considered to require a certain quantity of seed to sow them and consequently equally variable in area as bad land would take less seed than good. This form of assessment both in Mysore and in the South and West of the Bombay Presidency was called Bijvari, which in Mahratta means simply, "on the seed."

6. In many parts of Mysore a survey in areas was carried out under the orders of Purnaiya known as Akshaya Paimayish from the year in which it was instituted. The *areas* of all inams are given by this survey in the parts of the country to which it extended, and as Purnaiya's accounts and the areas given by this survey form the base of the confirmation by the Inam Department wherever this survey extended, we have a clear and intelligible base on which to convert inam confirmation into survey acres and settle the lands to be confirmed as inam and those to be brought under assessment as Government kandayam land. I am aware that doubts exist and have been expressed regarding the accuracy of Purnaiya's survey, but when it was carried out no better base for ascertaining the legitimate extent of inam grants existed, and it has been always hitherto adopted in inam operations.

Para 19 of Notes on Mysore and Para 4 of Mr. Stokes' letter of 19th May 1838 printed in Volume entitled "Selection from records of the Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office 1864."

7. But generally, I believe, throughout the Nagar Division, Purnaiya's survey did not extend, and the only ancient accounts there available are "Bijvari" which, from what I have above stated, are quite useless for determining *areas*. Confirmation of my explanation on this point above will be found in para 102 of Mr. Stokes' letter of 19th May 1838 referred to in the margin of the preceding para, where it is stated that "they (the existing revenue accounts) afford no data which can be "relied on for computing the extent of land, for though the Shanbhogs of many "taluks have accounts of the bijvari, it will be seen from what has been said that "they must be useless for such a purpose."

8. But as the existing old revenue accounts are bijvari and contain an account of the shist or ancient assessment of each inam and of each village, it might be expected that a basis for the ascertainment of the amount or value of the inam to be confirmed in each case might be found from the proportion which the ancient shist of each inam bore to the whole shist of the village, compared with the survey assessment of the whole village. A proportion of the survey assessment of the whole village being confirmed as inam corresponding to the fractional proportion existing between the shist of the inam in the old accounts and the whole shist of the village. At first I supposed that this proportional plan described in para 4 above could be properly applied, but this I have since seen reason to disbelieve, on the following grounds:—

I. The ancient assessment does not appear to be uniformly recorded on an ancient value of the same denomination, that is, one wet kandi will be recorded as bearing a different old assessment to another kandi in the same village. This may have arisen from the ancient shist having been corrupted during the three centuries it has been in force. But besides this probable cause, there appears reason to believe that the bijvari assessment of Sivappa Naik in Nagar, that actually in force in Nagar, was of a modified form and did not involve one uniform rate of assessment. This is shewn at para 97 of Mr. Stokes' letter above referred to (page 40 of the printed volume), where the different assessments on different qualities of land requiring one kandaga of seed are given.

II. We are in considerable ignorance in the Malnad Taluks of Nagar about the ancient village boundaries having been preserved. The lands forming what is called one village now are curiously intermixed with those asserted to be comprised in another village.

III. Thus both on the first and second reasons given above, we find serious disturbing elements interfering with the application of the proportional system in Nagar: 1st, the old units of denomination of unknown area had most probably different valuations assigned to them "*ab initio*," and secondly,

we are in doubt as to what area really constituted a village in old times; doubt therefore arises on both points on neither of which doubt should exist to enable the proportional system described in para 4 to be worked equitably. Even with the most perfect data, minor disturbing elements altering the old proportions of the part and the whole may exist, but these are supposed to be met by the allowance of the one-tenth margin.

9. We are, so far as regards Nagar inams, at complete fault as to any equitable mode of ascertaining what extent in area is confirmable to any inam, but there are some peculiar circumstances attaching to the inams there, which will afford perhaps a just mode of dealing with them.

10. It appears that Purnaiya very generally resumed and revised the land inams especially those of a religious nature, which had to a considerable extent been resumed in Hyder's and Tippu's time. After allowing a certain deduction from the shist on account of nasht or depreciation in value and placing on a certain sum of jodi, the remaining shist amount he allowed as "uttàr" or net inam. We here have distinct evidence of the amount of assessment which Purnaiya intended to alienate as inam, and this at a comparatively recent date. It appears to me that this is the only possible base available on which to work in confirming inams, and that in the case of land inams, land bearing survey assessment equal to the amount of shist or assessment alienated by Purnaiya should be confirmed as the future inam, but with a liberal margin in excess, the ordinary margin of 10 per cent I would propose considerably to exceed in this case. The margin should, in my opinion, be put at least as high as 25 per cent, in addition to the original alienation, and if the Chief Commissioner will agree to a somewhat higher amount of margin, it would certainly render the measure more acceptable; I would even suggest that an addition of 50 per cent be allowed; whatever margin is allowed, there can be no loss of existing revenue, as no one will have the deficiency made up to him if he is found to be actually holding less than the valuation confirmed by the Inam Department. It will only reduce the amount of revenue to be resumed. There is reason to believe that encroachments by inams in the wilder parts of the Malnad have been greater than elsewhere, as the facilities for encroaching undetected have been greater there than elsewhere, and however encroachments may have arisen, it is expedient to be lenient in dealing with them especially when they are of a large amount.

Para 189 of Major Wilks' report on Mysore.
Para 4, Mr. Stokes' report.
Old reports on North Canara by Hon'ble Mr. Harris, Collector.

11. If any further information or explanation is required on the above subject, I shall be happy to afford it on the points being indicated. Mr. Stokes' letter above referred to, and Notes on Mysore forming the third part of the Volume called Selections from the Records of the Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office are full of information bearing on this subject, to which also some material allusions will be found in Major Wilks' Report, the first in the above compilation.

See Paras 13 and 34.

12. I requested Major Cole, Inam Superintendent, to draw up a memo on the inam accounts available in the Sagar Taluk of the Shimoga District which may be taken as a specimen taluk of the Nagar Malnad. This is appended to this letter.

Memo by Major R. A. Cole, dated 15th December 1876.

1. On examining the various accounts of the Sagar Taluk, I find that in the Zamin Jodi account of 1808–9, an attempt has been made to reduce the Stal Kandi to one of area and to the Krishnaraj scale. In this account the expression "Stal mapni gaja prakara" is made use of, and the various Stal Kandis reduced to the corresponding extent in Krishnaraj Kandis, as already shewn by me in a separate memo. This account is for the old Ikkeri Taluk, and contains only the total of the several classification of lands in the taluk. No villagevar or isamvar details are given. No assessment either is given.

2. In the Jari Inamti Accounts no conversion from Stal into Krishnaraj areas is to be found till 1803, and then only it is made on the seer and not on any measurement; shewing clearly that the bijvari kandi was given in those accounts, and not a kandi of measurement.

3. No Akshaya or other paimayish accounts for the Malnad Taluks are forthcoming, nor is there any record of any regular paimayish ever having been made in those Taluks.

4. In the Jari Inam Account of 1801 for the Kavledurga Taluk, the stal kandi of wet land is said to be equal to 45½ pakka seers; and in the Zamin Jodi Account it is noted that one katcha seer was equal to Rs. 24 weight, and that 160 katcha seers made one stal kandi. There is no mention of yards in these or the other accounts; except for the Solur magani, for which a paimayish goshvar of 1808—9 is forthcoming which shews the conversion from stal to Krishnaraj kandis, but it only gives the totals for the magani, and no villagevar or isamvar details.

5. In the accounts for the late Mandagadde Taluk, now forming part of the Kavledurga Taluk, the same particulars are given, but in the account of 1803—4 the stal kandi is said to be equal to 50 pakka seers instead of 45½ seers, and for garden lands 1,000 supari trees were said to be equal to 7 *bijvari* kandis.

6. In the Zamin Jodi Account of 1801—2 and 1805—6 for the Nagar Taluk 100 trees are said to be equal to one stal kandi, and for wet lands the bijvari kandi is given.

7. In the Jamin Jodi Account of 1801—2 for the Anantapur Taluk, the bijvari kandi is alone entered.

8. I would, therefore, concur in considering that the kandis given in the Jari Inamti Accounts for the inams in the Malnad Taluks are bijvari, and not areas of measurement, and that consequently, the proportion of excess to be allowed must be made on the shist valuation.

Proceedings of the Chief Chief Commissioner's No. 416—R. 14 dated Bangalore, 12th April 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—In the above letter the Survey and Settlement Commissioner represents the difficulty experienced in converting into acres the land inams in Nagar which were originally granted according to the ancient measurements of which there appears to have been no fixed standard, and requests instructions as to the mode of dealing with the excess.

2. From the proceedings of the Inam Department it is observed that in the Harihar Taluk, which belonged to the late Nagar Division, there were many Jari Inams, but no accounts (such as the Akshaya Paimayish of Divan Purnniya) were available to shew the area of the inams and of the villages in which they were situated; and the then Inam Commissioner, it would appear, adopted the areas recorded according to the "Akkadi" measurement carried out under the orders of the Superintendent of the Nagar Division in 1851. In the case of chor or stal inams, the present extent was confirmed in accordance with clauses E and F of Inam Rule VI, by the imposition of ½ or ¼ quit-rent. In the other taluks above mentioned, in which there were very few Jari Inams, they were confirmed according to the existing local accounts. The Chief Commissioner remarks that if Mr. Stokes' "Akkadi" measurement extended to the Malnad Taluks in Nagar, there can be no objection to its adoption.

3. With reference to the proposal now made by the Inam Commissioner the Chief Commissioner, referring to the correspondence noted in the margin, observes that there can be no difficulty in dealing with chor or stal inams, as the full extent may be confirmed on half assessment under clause E of Rule VI, Jari Inams, consisting of whole villages and of minor inams included therein must however, be left out of consideration as the owners are entitled to hold the entire area within their village boundary on the terms of the settlement made by the Inam Commissioner, without reference to the extent of the holding. In some cases where the excess is proved to be within the limits mentioned in the grant itself or a separate "Haddnama" and has been enjoyed for

Letter No. 33, dated 17th October 1871, from Inam Commissioner.
Docket No 3921—92, dated 4th November 1871, to Survey Commissioner.
Letter No. 1499, dated 22nd December 1871, from do.
Letter No. 4909—106, dated 6th January 1872, to Inam Commissioner.
Letter No. 143, dated 28th February 1872, from do.
Letter No. 19—2, dated 3rd April 1172, to do.
Letter No. 43, dated 10th July 1872, from Superintendent of Inam Settlements.

50 years, it will be regarded, under Rule XI, clause A, as part of the original inam, and exempted from additional charge.

4. There remain such cases as do not fall within the above category, and as regards these, the Chief Commissioner considers that the proposal made by Colonel Anderson in para 10 of his letter is suitable and may be adopted; but the allowance proposed to cover original inaccuracies of measurement should not exceed 10 per cent, as the grant of a more liberal concession would be contrary to the present rules, and will moreover require the sanction of the Government of India.

5. In the case of village service lands, Mr. Saunders thinks an exception may be allowed as the lands already enjoyed by these servants are hereby sufficient for their remuneration, and as it would not be equitable to charge additional assessment on the excess in the lands held by them.

6. The Chief Commissioner is also of opinion that the Madras rule quoted in the margin might with advantage be adopted.

"As it will not be possible to "distinguish the actual land which "forms the encroachment, no patta "should be issued for the excess "area, but the assessment leviable "on its account will be charged as "additional quit-rent on the whole "inam."

7. Before passing final orders on the question now raised, the Chief Commissioner desires to be favored with the Survey and Inam Commissioner's further opinion on the views above expressed.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1092, dated Poona, 15th August 1877.

I have the honor to forward the report called for by Chief Commissioner's order No. 416—14 of the 12th April last.

2. Without entering into any investigation of the nature of Mr. Stokes' "Akkadi" measurement in the Harihar Taluk, it may be sufficient to state that no such measurement was extended to the parts of the Nagar Malnad which we have as yet dealt with; of this there is no doubt whatever, also that no means whatever exist for ascertaining areas of either Government land or inams from the old accounts.

3. With reference to the 3rd para of the Chief Commissioner's order under reply, in which it is stated that "there can be no difficulty in dealing with chor or stal inams as the full extent may be 'confirmed, etc.,'" the whole difficulty has, in the Nagar Malnad, arisen out of the fact that it is impossible to discover the "extent" or area of any inam; it is only possible to ascertain the valuation in shist or assessment; inam and Government land are ordinarily mixed up together, and a certain portion of the assessment or shist is not collected, thus forming the inam. In the case of minor inams in Government villages defined and stated limits of land or "Haddnamas" there are, I believe, none, for the reason that the inam was not in the first instance a grant of land but the remission of a certain amount of revenue due on land, the position and limits of which were not defined. If any case of an inam with clearly defined limits is met with it must, of course, be treated exceptionally.

4. In the Nagar Malnad there is generally an entire absence of any information to enable a certain area of land to be allocated as the equivalent of the original recorded inam, for the reason that the original inam was not a grant of land as a rule, but the assignment or remission of a certain amount of revenue due to Government on land, that land being sometimes in the occupation of the cash grantee and sometimes in the occupation of another person, in which latter case he paid the amount of the cash grant to the person in whose favour the cash assignment was made.

These cases are clearly disposed of by clause 3, para 9 of enclosure to Secretary's No. 775—174, dated 8th April 1872.

5. There is in fact no basis whatever available for the conversion of the inams in the Nagar Malnad than that of the shist valuation, treating the inam in

fact as though it were a cash grant, and assigning land, when it is held by the grantee as the inam of an assessment equal to that of the inam valuation in the accounts, with an addition of 10 per cent or whatever additional margin may be ordered.

6. The point alluded to in the 6th para of the Chief Commissioner's order under reply is fully met by Chief Commissioner's No. 431—38 of the 18th April 1874, which directs that all excess area above that allowed as inam shall be treated altogether as ordinary kandayam land, and for this there is a very strong reason, since, if the assessment of the excess area was considered to be a quit-rent, and the land in excess was confirmed as inam subject to the payment of such quit-rent, it would be permanently settled land subject to no increase of assessment at any future revision. When it is considered that an inamdar has considerable latitude in claiming land as inam, a small portion only of which, in some cases, will be confirmed, if a permanent settlement were conceded to all the residuary disallowed claim, a very extensive and uncalled for sacrifice of the future revenues of the State might occur.

Procedings of the Chief Comissinoner, No. 7174—R. 155, dated Bangalore, 2nd November 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—In para 6 the above letter, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner advocates the retention of the existing rule (Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 431—38, dated 18th April 1874), which directs that all excesss area above that allowed as inam shall be treated as Government land to be fully assessed. Colonel Anderson argues that if, on the principle of the Madras Rule, the assessment leviable on the excess area is charged as additional quit-rent on the whole inam, there would be a sacrifice of the future revenues of the State, inasmuch as the excess would be permanently settled and subject to no increase of assessment at any future revision. On this point the Chief Commissioner remarks that, as in the majority of cases and especially in dealing with the Malnad Wargs, it would be difficult to separate the excess from the inam land, and as the excess could not thus be identified and separated, there could not possibly be a revision of assessment and a prospective loss to Government.

2. The Survey Commisioner is requested to report whether the settlement of excess in inams has been effected by his Department in any of the taluks, and if so, explain the procedure adopted in ascertaining and charging excess.

3. It is presumed that the 10 per cent addition proposed by the survey Commissioner in para 5 of this letter is to be over and above the rate of excess discovered in the adjoining Government lands as provided for in Rule XI of the Land Inam Rules.

From the Survey and Inam Commisoioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1596, dated Bangalore, 13th December 1877.

I have the honor to forward the report as requested in Chief Commissioner's No. 7174—155 of the 2nd November last.

2. In the first para of the above order there is, I think, a misapprehension of the real facts of the case, the true state of which will be best explained by an example.

3. Suppose that an inam of the shist valuation of Rs. 10 has been confirmed, and this inam has to be allocated by the Survey in the Government Wargs No. 17, which having been surveyed is now comprised in three Survey Nos. as follows:—

No.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	15	14
2	17	20
3	19	18

The inam would be allocated in No. 1 which is the nearest in valuation to the amount required, which is Rs. 10 plus 10 per cent or Rs. 11, which with the corresponding area would be recorded as inam, and the surplus or Rs. 3 with its corresponding area would be recorded as Government land and the assessment on this latter area would, be subject to revision of assesment at any future revision of assessment. The assessment of the Government portion would be paid in accordance with para 3 of Chief Commissioner's order No. 431—38 of the 18th April 1874, "as a *quasi* Jodi or inam kasar on the whole Survey Field."

4. The objection to entering the residuary of Government portion of the survey field as inam and including the assesment of it in the jodi payable on the whole would be that the effect of this would be to permanently settle the assessment of Government land; where the sum was small, only amounting to a very few rupees, this objection would, in practice, though not in principle, lose its force. The Madras rule alluded to in the order under reply was issued at a time when the introduction of a permanent settlement generally was in contemplation, a measure which certainly is not in contemplation now, being in entire opposition to all present Indian policy.

5. In practice I do not see any objection to including small excess areas in Survey Nos., part of which are confirmed as inam and part remains as Government land, in the inam and including the assesment on the Government portion with the jodi payable on the inam portion, and so making the entire Survey No. inam with a certain jodi fixed upon the whole. The very smallness of the sum so permanently settled would remove all practical objection to this course. In the very large majority of cases the amount would be but small, and would bear but a small proportion to the inam amount; where it was not possible to avoid locating an inam in a Survey No., the remaining Government portion of which would be considerable, it would not cause very much inconvenience to divide off the Government portion into a separate Survey No., as the cases calling for this proceedure would probably be few in number. If they were very numerous it would not be possible to break up the Survey Nos. without great loss of valuable time as this work would necessarily require to be checked by a Europeon Officer. I would propose to try the practical result in one or two taluks, and ascertain in how many cases the remaining Government portion of a Survey No. exceeded Rs. 10 in amount, which cases might remain in abeyance pending further orders.

6. With reference to para 2 of the Chief Commissioner's order under reply, I find that at present the settlement of excesses in no taluk has been carried out in the shist taluks of the Nagar Division; this work has remained in abeyance pending the final settlement of the base on which the conversion is to be effected, which now, I apprehend under Chief Commissioner's No. 416—14 of the 12th April 1877, is decided, can only be effected on the basis of the ancient shist. The data have all been collected and as soon as the reference now under reply is disposed of the settlement of excesses in the settled shist taluks of Nagar can be rapidly carried out. Some of the eastern taluks of Nagar have their inams confirmed in known areas, to which the order referred to in the inam Prècis No. 15, Inam Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9, dated 9th June 1868, is applicable. Nowhere yet has it been necessary to fall back on the course indicated in Para 2 of Prècis No. 15 ordered in Secretary's No. 19—2 of 3rd April 1872 which would involve the applicatlon of Rule XI of the Inam Rules.

7. In all taluks for which the necessary data have been obtained from the Inam Department, the preparation of the papers making out the settlement of excesses is in progress. In one the whole work is completed except in the case of one or two instances regarding which reference on doubtful points has been made to the Inam Department, the reply to which is awaited. In others, returns from the Amildars shewing the Survey No. actually held by the grantees are awaited or having been received have been again referred for the elucidation of doubtful figures. During the past year it has of course been found very difficult to obtain from Amildars prompt answers to references.

No. 8650—R. 196, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH JANUARY 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner approves of the proposals made by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in his last letter above quoted and desires that the results obtained in two of the Malnad Taluks be reported as soon as possible.

2. The Chief Commissioner observes, however, that in the Maidan Taluks an inam may be one or a half a rupee in value, and the Survey field in which it is situated about rupees 10, in which the case the proportion of Government land would be too great and yet within the margin of Rs. 10 proposed to be confirmed in perpetuity along with the inam. The Inam Commissioner is requested to report the result as regards such cases in two of the Maidan Taluks.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

THE GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
CLERICAL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

TUESDAY 4th APRIL 1911.

TIME 11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.

Translation.

PART I.

Translate freely into Kannada:—

(*a*) The Government of the Sheviri, to which nation Realmah belonged, was an exceedingly curious one. It rested with four chiefs, who were named from the four points of the compass; the Chief of the East, the Chief of the West, the Chief of the North, and the Chief of the South. In any ceremonial the Chief of the East had the first place. Each chief ruled over that part of the city which corresponded geographically with his title. The name of the city was Abibah. There were councils consisting of men of high rank attached to each of the four chiefs; there was also a council of four hundred which was partly nominated by the chiefs, and partly chosen by election from among the people. This council met only on very great occasions.

The criminal laws were very severe, as is generally the case in nations of imperfect civilization; and the punishment of death was almost always inflicted by strangulation.

There was one very singular custom. If a man had been injured by another in the way of slander, or petty theft, and this was proved before one of the judges, who were always members of the council of one of the four chiefs, it was allowed to the injured man, or to one of his immediate family, to build a little hut close to the dwelling place of the injurer, where he abode day and night, watched his enemy's incomings and outgoings, and on seeing him perpetually repeated the sentence of judge. For instance, if a man of the name of Adolmah had spoken falsely and slandered his neighbour Barru; the injured man Barru, having built his hut close to the dwelling place of Adolmah, when he saw Adolmah come in or go out, would utter the words, "Adolmah is a liar and a slanderer; so says the righteous judge, my lord Corah, of the Council of the East."

It was found by experience that no man could long endure this persecution; id Adolmah was sure to make reparation to Barru to get rid of his hateful pre-nce, which was like an embodied conscience sitting for ever at his gate.

(*b*) It is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a gaint.

(*c*) What is in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet.

(*d*) Soft you; a word or two before you go.
I have done the State some service, and they know it.
No more of that. I pray you, in your letters,
When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me as Iam; nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice.

a tendency towards the balancing between individualization and association till the individuals become more and more free and perfect individuals but only as they become more and more closely united in harmonious association. And according to McTaggart the closer the unity of the whole the greater will be the individuatity of the parts and at the same time the more developed the individuality the closer the unity; the impulse may be towards greater differentiation but it is not to separation or opposition and our harmony with our fellow-beings will always be more fundamentally real than our opposition to them. Towards isolation unsociability or dissociation there are no signs of the impulse tending. It seems to be all in the opposite direction.

That there is a strange force driving us on and that it is impelling us in the direction of freedom with union or of the one through the other is then a reasonable assumption to make. And if this is so we are not merely drifting along on a mere tendency we are being driven onward by a forceful impulse. If then we find that the direction in which we are thus being impelled is towards what is in itself obviously good and desirable should we not be wiser instead of standing stubbornly athwart the impulse to throw our whole selves in with it to immerse ourselves in it to let it permeate us through and through and to utilize our intellects to give this general impetus practical definite effect ?

THE GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT CLERICAL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

TUESDAY THE 4th APRIL 1911.

Hand-Writing.

TIME:—3 P.M. TO 4 P.M.

Copy out the following passage neatly, inserting the necessary marks of punctuation:—

The overwhelming probability is that there *is* some strange force working in the affairs of men and when Governments and people are driven along against their will it is more reasonable to attribute this phenomenon not to the designs and intrigues of a few officials but to some inward compulsion from the very core of things.

Intrinsically there is nothing improbable or unnatural in the idea. Individually we all feel ourselves at times in the possession of some unknown power. We are often carried along by an irresistible impulse in spite of ourselves. Each of us must at some time or other in his life have felt that within him which will not let him rest but impels to expression. Everyone must have experienced deep within him a great source of power which ever and anon comes welling up in forceful spiritual fountains. Some inner necessity compels us onward—longings dreams aspirations greater than can ever be satisfied coming surging up from the inmost depths of our beings.

This internal force which probably most of us individually feel to be within ourselves we also feel must be working in others around us. And we have the further feeling that we are not each of us separate and isolated geysers but are connected together and impelled by some common interior hidden urge and impulse. Each of us is a living centre of action but we all draw from some one original source and spring of being. Deep in the heart of things inherent in the very life itself we feel there is an indwelling eternal energy or vital impulse—the "life-force" of Bernard Shaw the "potent felt interior command" of Whitman the "elan vital" of Bergson; the "impulse from the distance of our deepest best existence" of Matthew Arnold surging ever upward and outward and straining to express itself through our personalities.

To many of the deepest thinkers this is of all things the most real to some it is the only thing that is real. The solid mountains may be merely an aspect or appearance of the true reality behind. But to many this "great world-force energizing through Nature" this "creative and urging principle of the world" this unseen cosmic impulse this indwelling spirit prevading every human being and ever striving to unfold itself this pulse and motive "the fibre and the breath" is the one certainty the one genuine reality.

We may then very safely assume that there actually is a strange force driving us on. The highest intelligence affirms that it is so and intuition a still higher guide confirms the view. The practical question is what is the direction in which it is driving us?

It has been expressed in various ways as harmony as freedom as the union of all with all as unity in multiplicity and multiplicity in unity. The direction in which this impulse is believed to press is towards fuller individualization and completer association. Each is driven to express his own individuality more completely but he equally feels impelled to associate others more closely with him. There is